MORE DRYS TO SEE STRONG.

WE THELS THEM THAT HE IS ALSO MAYOR OF THE GROW SHOPS.

Soing to Try to Lessen Somehow the Artificial Crimes of Sunday Not Committed to Any Method An Inopportune Dame. Mayor Strong had another encounter with

sabbatarians, preachers, and prohibitionists wer the liquor question yesterday. He had nade an appointment to meet a committee of the Methodist Preachers' Association at 2 'clock, but at that hour only the Rev. Ferdiand C. Iglehart was present, and he best a basty retreat from the Mayor's office when he everheard the Mayor saying to Amasa Thornton with some vehemence: "I don't give a damn!" Mr. Iglehart returned later and had a few

minutes' quiet talk with the Mayor just before s big delegation from the American Temperance Union, which meets at Chickering Hall, entered the room at 3 o'clock, according to arrange ment. This delegation was headed by Joseph A. Bogardus, who was the Prohibitionist candidate for Mayor in 1892. Other members of the committee were the Rev. Drs. B. B. Tyler, B. F. De Costa, J. A. B. Wilson, J. B. English, Alfred Myers, and Eugene Underhill; W. Jennings Demorest, William T. Wardwell, and Miss Julia Coleman of the W. C. T. U.

The Rev. Dr. Tyler of the Church of the Dis-

piples was, as the most conservative of the delenation, put forward as spokesman. He proved the wisdom of the selection by promptly supessing the resolutions which were adopted at he Chickering Hall meeting last Sunday, because they were not only radical, but radically grong in their criticism of the Mayor. These frequent visits must be very amusing

to you," began Dr. Tyler. Say rather instructive," interjected the Mayor.

Then you should leave this chair at the end of your term a paragon of wisdom," continued Dr. Tyler, accepting the amendment. "You have started in, if common rumor is to be relied on, with a reasonable stock, and your fellow citizens are certainly doing all they can to contribute thereto. You doubtless have discovered mir, that an intense feeling has been excited by your supposed attitude toward the liquor traffic. We come here as your friends. For your success we prayed and worked. We had confidence in ou that you would enforce the laws to the best of your ability. That confidence is unabated. We do not come here to find fault; not to retail ptories which have been circulated relative to our attitude toward the liquor dealers ories most of which you have already repudisted. It is our purpose in our churches, in our can to make your administration a success We have even greater confidence in your ability han you seem to have yourself. It is reported that you said yesterday that the Sunday Excise aw is almost a dead letter. We think that you can and will enforce it. As to any proposed thange of existing law such as has been talked about, we are not opposed to any change which will tend to a higher and purer morality in the community."

thange of existing law such as has been talked about, we are not opposed to any change which will tend to a higher and purer morality in the bommunity."

"That is a platform on which we can stand and shake hands cordially," said the Mayor. "I believe in reforming the excise laws so that our people won't be committing crime almost every day, and particularly on Sunday on account of them. I doubt if any minister of the Gospel desires more than! do to see the salcons closed en Sunday. That has not been done because the character and customs of our population have made it practically impossible. We have a city which has more German inhabitants than almost any German city except Berlin. We have more frish citizens than almost any Irlah city but Dublin. The foreign element in our population aggregates nearly 1,000,000. Those who make it up must be considered in any attempt to solve this problem. Now, Ham one of those who believe it is better to coar than to try to drive. There are, I am informed, between 2,500 and 3,000 organized liquor dealers in this city, and as many more who are not organized. I want to reach out and get hold of the organized liquor dealers to see what concessions can be got from them. We want to get them on some ground where we can treat with them—praying ground if you will, gentlemen. My great desire is to find a means to prevent so much crime as is caused by the present excise laws. I don't know if I will be able to do what I want to. You know, gentlement that I am the Mayor of the grog shops as well as the Mayor of the ministers. I want to bring everybody around to agree on something which will releve the present unwarrantable condition of affairs. There must be legislation, and we have got to agree on something which will releve the present unwarrantable condition of affairs. There must be legislation, and we have got to agree on something what in the world it will be I do not know. To bring this about you must let me talk to the liquor dealers. You may abuse me as much as you please, but I

farious calling."

Mr. Wilson undertook to say that he could enforce the Sonday law in the Sixteenth precluct if he had the police power.

Another prohibitionist, William T. Wardwell, Treasurer of the Siandard Oil Company, "respectfully demanded" that the Mayor enforce the existing law.

Another prohibitionist, William T. Wardwell, Treasurer of the Standard Off Company, "respectfully demanded" that the Mayor enforce the existing law.

The Rev. Alfred Myers and Dr. De Costa also spoke against the enactment of any laws which will give greater liberty to the liquor dealers than they now possess. So also did Miss Coleman. Mr. Demorest then called attention to the dry Sundays of 1887 as an example of what the police can do if they try.

"Was there less drunkenness on those days?" saked the Mayor.

"Oh, yes, sir." replied the prohibitionist.

The Mayor responded that he found that statement difficult to believe, and stated an incident which occurred during four Fenton's term when the Sunday law was strictly enforced and there was more drunkenness in the streets than ever before because the people had laid in a supply of dritkables the day before.

"Understand me," he continued. "I don't want to stop the crime which results from the present law. Why not have a law providing that the shutters be down during hours of sale. I don't know that I want any particular sort of law, though, he sadded hastily. "The Legislature, though, he sadded hastily. "The Legislature though, he sadded hastily. "The Legislature though, he sadded hastily. "The Legislature though, but it was a tone reform legislation will come from if, and I shall be very glad to have had something to do with bringing about such reform. I want you to help me and not to abuse me any more than you must."

Mr. Demorest objected to the use of the word "abuse," and the Mayor said.

"Oh, I have not been abused here by you, gentlemen, but i was at Chickering Hall. Now. I said yesterday that I had received letters from eight preachers silvocating saloon opening on a part of Sunday. To-da

"That's the idea, Mr. Mayor. Fight it out on that line."

"I'm a pretty good Grant man," retorted the Mayor, "but on whatever line I fight it out, gentlemen, I shall look for your support."

The Mayor here produced several of the letters which he had received from ministers of the Gospel, and showed them in confidence to members of the committee. He also had confidential chairs with several of thom, and dismissed them all in good humor.

Before going, the Hev. Dr. Tyler remarked that he sympathized with the Mayor in his effort, and realized that he had undertaken a big fob in trying to harmonize all the elements of the community on any phase of the ilquor traffic. He said that he Mayor certainly was wise to consult with the liquor dealers as well as with the prohibitionists in his efforts.

Dr. Depow Makes the Mayor Laugh.

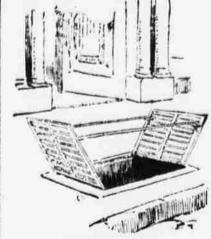
Dr. Depew was one of Mayor Strong's callers yesterday. He remained long enough to tell his very latest funny story. The Doctor walked briskly to the Mayor's desk, and, shaking hands,

briskly to the Mayor's desk, and, shaking hands, said, as he settled himself into a chair:
"Now, keep your health and don't let these people worry you. By the way, I heard a good thing to-day."
It must have been a very good thing, for, when Dr. Depew had done telling it, both he and the Mayor burst into hearty laughter and slapped their knees vizorously.
The Doctor said he merely called to pay his respects and contribute something to lighten the Mayor's burden of official cares.

WHO WAS TO BLAME? How E. W. Williams Met a Terrible Beatl

The body of E. W. Williams, who lost his life in Wednesday evening by failing into an open grating in the sidewalk in front of the Hou Life Insurance building on Broadway, was re-moved yesterday from the Hudson Street Hospital to his home in Englewood. Coroner Huber granted the permit for the removal.

The dead man, who had retired from business. ived with Charles U. Clark, treasurer of the American Express Company. He was walking leisurely up Broadway, and reached the corner of Murray street a few minutes before 0 o'clock. He were a overcoat buttoned close about him and had his hands thrust in the outside pockets. There was a crowd on the street, and all were obliged to make a detour in order to avoid the open area in front of the Home Life building. through which four men employed by Contrac-tor J. T. Hayes of Liberty street were taking out the sales by means of a hand elevator. The opening is 436x236 feet, and it is situated almost in the centre of the walk. The only guards around the yawning hole, which extends to the sub-cellar, a distance of thirty feet, were the gratings, which were held in position by iron bars extending between them. The gratings and the bars together constituted a guard 2% feet high around the entire hole. There was no lantern to mark the spot, and no one kept watch to warn the hurrying crowd of pedestrian of the danger that threatened them.



THE OPEN TRAPWAY.

Mr. Williams was evidently unaware of the presence of the death trap. He walked directly towards it, and when he reached a point within three feet of it he turned his head to look at the clock in the tower of the City Hall. The next instant his foot struck the grating, and he pitched headforemost over it into the opening. His hands were in his pockets and he was unable to stay his fall by grasping the opposite goard. As he fell his head struck the sharp edge of the grating, cutting a deep gash in the scalp, and fracturing his skull. In the sub-cellar, at the bottom of the pit, was the elevator, and upon it were two large iron-bound cans which are used to convey the ashes to the surface of the street. Across these Mr. Williams fell, after which he rolled to the floor unconscious. Frederick Fowler, a bank clerk, who lives at 20 East Twentieth street, and Herman Kalwa of 63 Johnson street, Hrooklyn, saw Mr. Williams fall. They ran to the corner of Murray street, and the accident.

In the mean time Fireman Kellet, who was working at the believe of the surface of the surface surface.

Policeman Conroy of the Church street station about the accident.

In the mean time Fireman Kellet, who was working at the boilers in the rear of the subcellar, heard the crash of the falling body and the shouts of the crowd on the sidewalk thirty feet above. He rushed to the front and found Mr. Williams unconscious. An ambulance was summoned and the injured man was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, where he died two hours later without recovering consciousness.

J. T. Hayes, who has the contract for removing the ashes from the Home Life building, is ill at his home in Bath Beach, and his business is carried on for him by his young son. At the time Mr. Williams fell none of the men employed by Hayes was in the sub-cellar or near the opening in the sidewalk. No arrests have been made, but Foliceman Conroy took the names of the four men who were at work removing the the four men who were at work removing the

PETTY GAMBLERS CLOSED UP.

Jury, both to his office and his home at 41 West Ninety-first street, in regard to his absence, had not been answered. Recorder Goff sald to Clerk

Hall:
Mr. Clerk, you will take down the name of Emanuel
M. Levy from the panel, and you will issue a summons
for Mr. Levy to appear before this Court. He has fatied
in this cluty and has attended only three days during
this term of Grant Jury service, who it occurses and
without notice to the Court. He has been communiwithout notice to the Court. He has been communi-cated with and no answerings hear received from him as I am informed. In answer to the letter sent to him by the Grand Jury. I also direct that the name of Kmanuel M. Levy be stricken from the roll of grand jurors of this county. A grand juror who is not will ing to perform his duty should not have the honor of having his name on the roll of grand jurors of this county. As far as I am connerned, any such grand juror will no longer remain on the roll. A reporter was informed at Mr. Levy's office that he had been confined to his bed with rheu-matism for more than two weeks.

FIRE AT THE BUCHIGNANIS'.

The Father of the Wine Importers Con-gress Librarian Under Lincoln. There was a fire at 5 o'clock yesterday morning on the third floor of the building at 134 Third avenue, occupied by G. A. Buchignani's Sons, importers of wines and liquors. How it started is not known. The policeman on post saw smoke pouring from the windows and rang an alarm. Antonio and Gustavo Buchignani were asleep on the second floor, and escaped by climb asteep on the second floor, and escaped by climbing from their windows to a storm door, from
which they dropped to the sidewalk. Some
lodgers got out by the stairway. When the firemen arrived the flames were soon got undercontrol. The damage was about \$500.

The Buchlynanis' stock was not injured, as the
fire did not get down to the ground floor. The
place is well-known to the bon, vivants of the
town. There is a restaurant in connection with
an extensive photographic gallery of italian
stage people. The father of the present members
of the firm was Librarian of Congress under
President Liucoln.

Heavy Scatences for Two Italian Robbers. Pasquale Barbarei and John Sicre were conicted yesterday in the General Sessions before Judge Martine for robbing Mrs. Elizabeth Bombels of 202 Thompson street on Dec. 8. It was shown that they and three other Italians, who knew that Mrs. Bombela was of a saving disknew that Mrs. Hombela was of a saving disposition and carried money upon her person,
went to her rooms at haif past 10 on the morning of Dec. 8 and found her alone, as they expected. One of them knocked her down, another covered her face with a piece of olicloth,
a third knelt upon her atomach to keep her
down, and a fourth man turned up the skirt of
her dress and ripped off two pockets containing
the \$700. Barbarel and "here were recognized
by a neighbor as they were leaving the rooms.
The other three men escaped.

"I regard this as perhaps the most atrocious
crime that has been committed in this city for
years," and Judgo Martine. He sent Barbarel
to State prison for twenty years and Sicre for
incity.

DEATH IN MILK AND MEAT.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON TUBERCULOSIS IN CATTLE.

The Bisease Found in 6.96 Per Cent, of the Cattle Examined in This State Precautions that Should Be Taken to Prevent the Spread of a Discuss which Causes One in Every Eight Bentha in this State,

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—The State Commission on Fuberculosis in Cattle made its first annual report to the State Legislature to-day. The Commission is composed of Francis E. Shaw, Florence O. Donohue, James Law, William O. Squire, and D. F. Wilber. The report says:
"The observations herewith presented are the

outcome of experience gained in practical work, under the operation of the act to further inquire into the existence of tuberculosis in cattle.

Tuberculosis causes one in every eight deaths in this State, according to the statistics of the State Board of Health. No other disease approaches this as a cause of mortality to the human family. There is complete unanimity of opinion now in the scientific world as to its communicability from man to man and from animals to man and man to animals. That milk and its products will convey it has been proven repeatedly. This has now passed beyond the experimental stage and is no longer open to doubt. It has also been proven that lower animals fed with tuberculous meat become tuberculous as a result of such feeding. It may be accepted as a fact that milk from tuberculous cows, in which the udders are distinctly affected, contain tuberculæ bacilli, and that such milk is a dangerous aliment, and that sterilization would not render it a desirable nutrient material, because of other poison ous products contained in it, as a result of the

disorganization caused by the disease. "When it is considered that milk is the prin-cipal aliment during childhood, and enters largely into the dietary for all ages, it is a highly important question. The channel of infection is more likely to be through the alimentary tract, since recent investigations have shown that the sun's rays are inimical to the bacilli tuberculo sis. The danger of infection through the respiratory tract is therefore lessened.

"The New York State Board of Health examined 22,000 cattle during the year and a balf following the passage of the Tuberculosis act, and of this number caused to be slaughtered about 800. So important was the work thought to be that the Commission on Tuberculosis in Cattle was constituted on May 31, 1894, to further inquire into the existence of tuberculosis in this Commission has carefully studied, by a system of special inspection, the prevalence, dis

tem of special inspection, the prevalence, distribution, mode of infection, and general behavior of tuberculosis in cattle, confining part of its work to a given area, which was thought to be comparatively free from general infection from other sources. In this district 947 animals were examined, and out of this number 66 were condemned and slaughtered. A dissection of each animal showed it to be tuberculous, showing 6,96 per cent. diseased: and it is believed that this is a fair average if the State were taken as a whole. A large proportion of these animals were common stock, which fact controverts the opinion, which obtained very generally hitherto, that common bovine animals have immunity from tuberculosis. Tuberculosis is not a respecter of breeds. The disease once introduced into a herd sureads with certainty throughout, and with a rapidity proportionate to the unsanitary surroundings. Cattle kept in well-ventilated stables, with free admission of sunlight, are less prone to the disease, while those kept in dark, ill-ventilated stables, amid filth and unsanitary environments, develop the disease rapidly, once it is introduced.

those kept in dark, ill-ventilated stables, amid flith and unsanitary environments, develop the disease rapidly, once it is introduced.

"The investigations of this Commission have shown that tuberculosis is under certain conditions congenital, but its general diffusion is due to contagion. But a very small proportion of tuberculosis is disseminated by hereditary transmission. All the facts in the possession of this Commission, as a result of investigation, show that tuberculosis spreads with certainty when diseased and healthy animals are housed together. The contagiousness of the disease is established beyond a doubt, for in most cases it can be traced from herd to herd in localities where dairymen deal with each other in the purchase of cattle from infected herds. The lesions found on post-mortem examination are variable from small deposits of cascated tubercles to generally disseminated The Down-town Handbooks on the Races
Oriver Out of Business.

Until a few days ago those who so desired had little trouble in making bets on out-of-town races with the many handbookmakers who did business in the private offices and rear rooms of down-town saloons. But the police, who started up town to drive the bookmakers out of business gradually worked their way down to Park row, and the result is that the saloons that had a gambling outfit were either raided or frightened into obeying the law, and the talent now jingle their money in their pockets, unable to place it on the hoise of their choice and a rear room to be compacted to the their pockets, unable to place it on the hoise of their choice and rearroom the agent is perfectly innecesory with the bookmaking business there was dead. On their rounds they visited 80 Park row, in the rear of which betting has been carried on, it is said, since the closing of the pool rooms in the raid of a year ago last March. The manager had evidently recived a tip, for everything seemed quiet. The police were not decived by appearances, however, and a visit was made to the kitchen in the ever, and a visit was made to the kitchen in the found the silp writer doing a rushing business. He was arrested.

At another saloon in Park row where a book was made the license has been revoked and the racing news ticker taken out. The same condition of affairs exists overywhere down town, and the pool rooms on lower Hroadway, Corlinadi, Vesey, and Barclay sireets are abut up tight.

OFF THE GRAND JURY ROLL.

The Court Was Not Informed of Grand Jury, had Jury and Recorder Goff that Emanuel M. Levy, general agent of the New York Life insurance Company, a member of the Grand Jury, bad served but three days, and that communications addressed to him by the Grand Jury, both to his office and his home at 41 West Noiety-first street, in regard to his absence, had in the respect of the State only when dead, and inspection and confiscant in the disconner of the country for the policy for the pol

The spread of the disease.

"Tuberculous cattle are valuable to the State only when dead, and inspection and confiscation could never be detrimental to the interests of the honest dairyman, especially if liberal compensation were granted, under well-defined conditions. It is therefore necessary that there should be some regular inspection of cattle in order that any affected should be eliminated from the milk supply. These should at once be destroyed, as both their flesh and milk are unfit for food. There should be devised some central authority, conformably to the genius of our Government, with authority to exercise rontinuous inspection in this line, for, as will be seen from the investigations of this Commission, this is not a work to be taken up in a season and afterward laid aside. There should be some supervision of our meat and milk supply.

"The object lessons given by this Commission have been of incalculable benefit to the people in the work of disseminating knowledge concerning the behavior of the disease, and many dairymen are now engaged in examining their own cattle. The stamping-out policy can now be put into action by rigorous inspection, first directed in the distributing centres and milk supplies of municipalities and dairies supplying milk to cheese factories, creameries, and condensories, after which examination should extend to more remote district. Such action would be speedily followed by the complete extinction of the disease. The question is one of political economy in the improvement of the dairy interests and the betterment of public health. While it is admitted that this work will involve a large expenditure, ultimate gain to the agriculturists and to the saving of human life will be beyond estimation."

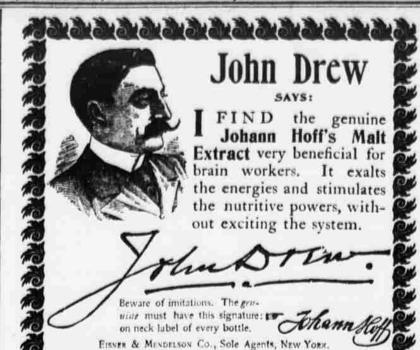
Pardoned Once, She Staned Again.

Mrs. Augusta Schuchart confessed on Jan. 10. 1894, and in the presence of a witness, to her husband, Emil Schuchart, engineer of the New York Cab Company, that Louis Kramer, a short, fat, red-bearded Brooklyn man, 65 years old, was the father of her 5-year-old daughter Florwas the rather of her b-year-old daughter Florence. The confession including a promise that
Mrs. Schuchart would hever see Kramer again,
was put in writing and given to a disinterested
third party with the understanding that it was
never to be used unless in court proceedings
arising from continued unfaithfulness on the
part of Mrs. Schuchart. For the sake of the
children nothing more was done. Last summer
Mrs. Schuchart broke her promise, and taking
her daughter Florence, went to live with Kramer. Schuchart's suit for divorce was before
Judge Dugro, undefended. He will get his decree.

Tax Litigations.

Judge Stover has reduced the assessment upon the capital stock of the United States Trust Company for local taxation for 1894 from \$2,000,000 to \$1,681,730.33. The Commissioners erroneously included in the assessment ers erroneously included in the assessment \$320,000 which had been declared as a dividend on the stock in December, 1893, but was not payable until Jan. 10, 1894.

The certiorari proceedings which were instituted by the flecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company against the Commissioners of Taxes to reduce the assessment upon the personal property of the company for 1894 have been dismissed by Justice Stover.



THE HAWAIIAN REBELLION.

Honolulu Letter Says Blount and Cleve-land Helped It Along.

Boston, Jan. 24.-The following account of the recent revolutionary movement in Hawaii is from a letter written on Jan. 11 to a Boston

gentleman by his brother in Honolulu:
"Your friend 'Bob' Wilcox has been at his old revolutionary game again, but on a larger scale than when you were here. A large lot of guns and cartridges were taken from a schooner from Victoria and landed on the other side of Diamond Head last Sunday, and the revolutionists all gathered there to take possession of their arms, planping to move on the town and capture it that night. The marshal got a hint of it, and Sunday evening, just at dark, sent out some police to search the house of Bertheman. Charley Carter, who lived in the park, a member of the Citizens' Guard, with J. B. Castle and his cousin, Alfred Carter, went over with the police, and as soon as they got there those fel-lows secreted about Bertneman's house began to shoot, and three of the bullets lodged in Charley Carter's breast and groin. He lingered along until Monday morning at 5:20, when he died, having suffered great agony all night.

"Charley Carter was the first and, up to this writing, the only man killed on our side, and of all our men he was one of the most valuable. He was a bright, brilliant young lawyer, who and was a brave and patriotic citizen. His mother takes great comfort in the fact that he died performing his duty. His poor wife is heart broken and has suffered a shock she will hardly recover from

"The death of Carter has stirred up all our men, and there is a determination on the part of everybody to make this the last revolution in this country and stamp it out forever. The leaders will get no quarter, and they deserve

There is no doubt but that Paramount Blount's advice to the natives when he was here has been accepted by them, and the attitude of the authorities at Washington toward us in removing a man-of-war has greatly encouraged the natives and half-whites to go in and try to capture the tovernment. Aided and assisted by parties here and in California with money and arms, they have made the attempt, but signally failed. They fought well on Monday all day, but were driven away from town and into the mountains. "There is no doubt but that Paramount

the mountains.

"They are divided into two forces, one under Wilcox and the other under Nowhen. Wilcox's men were seen late yesterday afternoon, and the sharpshooters got after them and succeeded in killing four of them. Some of the men wers made prisoners, and they report many of the men under Wilcox suffering for want of food. They are now surrounded on all sides, and there is no possibility of their escape. Quite a number have been killed and many made prisoners, and it is hoped to-day that the balance of them will be bagged.

be bagged.
"It is really grand to see the devotion of all our men, and women, too. The women would all shoulder the gun if necessary; and the men are on guard night and day, but do not complain, for they are all anxious to fluish up this kind of work so that there can be no possi-

this kind of work so that there can be no possi-bility of a repetition of it.

"We have no man-of-war now, so no one can say that we have not relied entirely upon our-selves. Now, when we get this thing all settled up I am sure many of the natives will go in for

DAMAGES FOR FALSE ARREST.

The second trial of the action for \$50,000 damages brought by Sarah A. Carson against Simon Dessau, whom she charges with having faisely caused her arrest on a charge of blackmailing when she came to collect a bill from him, was begun in the Superior Court yesterday before Judge McAdam.

Miss Carson had charge of some flats at 1,509 Park avenue in 1888 and 1889. In January, 1889, Simon Dessau rented a flat from her, giving the name of Gilbert, and he had with him a woman who passed as Mrs. Gilbert. The rent was to be \$40 a month, and the plaintiff states

was to be \$40 a month, and the plaintiff states that there was also a stipulation that the defendant was to pay the gas bill. After he had been in the flat six weeks Miss Carson found out that he was Dessau and that he was a diamond broker in John street. She then ordered him to give up the apartments. At the time there was a gas bill owing.

She says that on Feb. 9, 1889, she went to the office of Dessau at the place stated and demanded the smount of the bill. An officer was sent for and she was locked up in a station house, where she says the policeman that took her down to the cell kissed her before he locked her up. Then she was brought to the police court before Justice White and fined \$10 for disorderly conduct. Dessau charging her with blackmail, a charge which the Justice did not entertain.

Simon Dessau has, it is alleged, since failed in business.

The answer to the complaint that was used in The answer to the complaint that was used in the the first trial states that the plaintiff, after Dessau refused to pay the gas bill, became very violent, stating that she would have the fact published in the papers that Mr. Dessau had rented a flat under an assumed name, and that he was keeping a mistress. She was ordered out of the place, and when she would not go she was arrested. The jury gave the plaintiff \$3,500 damages. On the first trial she got \$3,000.

Muttny on the Tennessee River.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 24.—There was a mutiny of the crew of the steamer Neubville on the Tennessee River yesterday. They were led by the freman, Joe Dunn, whom Capt, Glover ordered to leave the boat. In the conflict that followed Capt, Glover shot and killed Dunn, and the rest of the crew were awed into submission. Glover gave himself up to the Sheriff of Marshall county, Ala.

Rheumatism

Is a Foe

Which gives no quarter. It turments its victims day and night. It forbids work or pleasure. It banishes sleep, destroys peace, and makes happiness impossible.

Rheumatism

Is Routed By Hood's Sarsaparills, which neutralizes the acid in the blood, cures the aches and pains, and

were formerly afflicted with rheumatism have found that Hood's Sarsa-Hood S parilla "My husband was troubled with rheuma-

aches. He commenced taking Hood's Sarsapa rills, and before he had finished one bottle his rheumatism had left him, and he was belier is every respect."—EDITH BLAKESLEE, Tillot-son, Pa. CAUTION.—The buying public will please not found the SOHMER Plane with one of a simil aounding name of cheap grade. Our name spells. Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Parsaparilla. 25c.

DEBS'S TRIAL BEGINS.

Indictments Against Four of His Colleagues

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.-The trial of Debs and his associates of the American Railway Union on a charge of conspiracy was begun before Judge Grosscup in the United States Circuit Court to-The trial is on the indictment found against the strikers on Oct. 21, and which is known as the omnibus indictment. dictment contains four counts, the fifst being a general presentation and the other three a grouping of the offences according to the lines of railroad upon which the alleged crime was

grouping of the offences according to the lines of railroad upon which the alleged crime was committed. The third count was dismissed because it failed to set forth that the act was "willingly and knowingly committed."

There were originally sixty-nine persons named in the indictment for conspiracy to obstruct the mails, but the fovernment counsel subsequently noile prossed i wenty four of the cases. Four more, those of Joseph Labounty, John Leonard, Edward Kennedy, and J. P. Kennedy, were dismissed at the opening of the trial this afternoon.

The directors of the union, including Debs, Howard, Keilher, and others, were represented by Atterney Gregory. The other defendants were represented singly or jointly by R. A. Wade of this city, Judge T. W. Harper of Terre Haute, and Judge Thoman. District Attorney Milchrist appeared for the Government.

When the case was called nearly one-half of those named in the indictment failed to appear, and bench warrants were issued by the court. On motion of Attorney Gregory, the ball of a number of the defendants was reduced to \$2,000, as they are now under ball on other charges and found it impossible to furnish additional bonds. J. P. Mervin, who has removed to the interior of the State since the return of the indictment, surrendered to the United States Marshal, saying that he was penniless and could not live in the city during the progress of the trial unless confined in jail. The afternoon was not complete when the court adjourned.

MRS. SABINA HERRING'S WILL.

tingent Provision Made for Charities.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 24.-The longest vill and codicil on record in Bergen county was admitted to probate yesterday by Surrogate by Mrs. Sabina B. Herring, widow of ex-Senator Thomas H. Herring, one of the most prominent men in the county in his day, a promoter of the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, and owner of valuable real estate in New York Mrs. Herring makes a number of small be-

quests, amounting in all to about \$10,000 and including the following: Hackensack Hospital Association, \$1,000; Dutch Reformed Church of the English Neighborhood (Ridgefield), \$500, and \$2,000 in trust; Bergen County Bible Society. and \$2,000 it fust; Bergen County Bibe Society and Home for the Friendless, \$500: Dr. Thomas Herring Burchard of New York, \$1,000.

The residue of the estate, which is said to be worth not less than \$300,000, is beque that to be worth not less than \$300,000, is beque that to Elisha H. Pratt, a nephew of the late Mr. Herring. He was always treated as a son. His lamed as executor and trustee, with Dr. Thomas Herring Burchard and Louis S. Burchard as co-executors. Thomas Herring Burchard and Louis S. Burchard as co-executors.

Lawyers say the codicil to Mrs. Herring s will is one of the finest documents of its class they have ever seen. It goes into minute details explaining why the bulk of the estate is given to Mr. Frati rather than to immediate relatives of the devisor, and recommends that he shall provide by will, in case of his death without child or grandchild, for the founding and endowment of a hospital school library or home for the or grandchild, for the founding and endowment of a hospital, school, library, or home for the aged, as a memorial to his uncle. Mr. Fratt is also requested to devote one-tenth of the per-sonal estate to some public or private charity, preferably in Bergen county.

HUMANITY AT SEA REWARDED.

The French Government Presents a Gold Medal to a German Captalu

Capt. O. Winckler of the twin screw freighter Persia of the Hamburg-American line has been ecorated with a gold medal by the President of the French republic, through the French Consul at Hamburg, in recognition of his services to Capt. Maclean of the French bark Runnymede last summer. Capt. Winckler was at that time in command of the Scandia of the Hamburg-American fleet, and fell in with the Runnymede while on the voyage from Hamburg to this port. The bark signalled that she was in need of medical assistance, and Capt. Winckler immediately brought his ship to and sent his surgeon on

orought his ship to and sent his surgeon on board.

It was found that Capt, Maclean was in a dying condition. He was the only navigator on board the Frenchman, and his death would leave the bark in an almost helpless condition. Capt, Winckler at once ordered the sick man and his wife transferred to the Scandin, and he put his first officer on board the bark to navigate her to port. gate her to port.

The French Government recognized the fact that it was a very unusual thing for a steamer Captain to allow his first officer to leave his ship and presented Capt. Winckler the gold medal which he now proudly exhibits.

A Rejected Sultor Becomes a Lunntie.

BUFFALO, Jan. 24. -George W. Smith, a welldressed young man, 24 years old, who gives his address as Webster, Monroe county, N. Y., is under arrest charged with insanity. He came to Buffalo about a month ago, and soon after met and fell in love with a young woman emmet and fell in love with a young woman em-ployed at the Grand restaurant, at Seneca and Michigan streets. He bought her presents, and finally proposed and was accepted, but the girl refused to set a day for the wedding and kept putting it off. Last night Smith entered the restaurant with a large bouquet, which he gave to the girl, demanding that she name the day for the wedding. She again put him off, where upon he gree wexited and began creating a dis-turbance. The police were sammoned, but when turbance. The police were summoned, to they arrived Smith was a raving lunate.

Stein's North Polar Expedition.

TORONTO, Jan. 24 .- J. B. Tyrrell of the Dotrips in the Great Barren Lands in northern Canada, west of Hudson Bay, have been related in The SUN. has received the permission of the Dominion Government to accept an offer made to him by Mr. Robert Stein of the United States Geological Survey to lead the expedition to Elliesmere Land, in 77° N. Tyrrell has consented to take charge of the expedition.

Poneral of John Stevens,

Funeral services over the remains of John Stevens were held at the Stevens mansion at Castle Point and at Trinity Protestant Epis opal Church, at Eighth and Washington streets, Hoboken, vesteriay. The church was filled with prominent people of Hoboken and employees of the different corporations controlled by the Stevens family. The services were conducted by Bishop Starkey, the Rev. George C. Houghton, D. D., bastor of the church, and several clergymen from neighboring parishes. The interment was in the Hoboken Cemetery. releases the tortured victim. Thousands who

THE CELEBRATED Planos are the Best. Warerooms : 149-155 East 14th St., New York. WITNESSES AGAINST KAHN.

A HARD ROW TO HOE PROVING REINER'S "LOST WILL."

He Is Accused of Crooked Talk by Rabbi Kahn and Engineer, and His Bent Witness Is Impeached Says the Police Stole \$25,000 of the Miser's Roard, The remarkable will case over the estate of Uncie" Michael Reiner, in which Lawyer Aaron Kahn is trying to take the entire property of the miser under an alleged lost will, was concluded yesterday before Justice Beekman of the Supreme Court. All the property discovered of the miser consists of \$11,244.51, which was stored in bills, coins, and jewelry in trunks in his room at 12 Bayard street, where he died. It was first believed that he had left upward of \$30,000, and such a statement was published before Mr. Kahn announced that he had a copy of a lost will which left him \$30,000. Public Administrator Hoes, who took charge of the estate originally, is fighting the Kahn claim in behalf of the widow of Reiner and their son Moses,

who lives at Bayonne. Lawyer Robert F. Little testified that at the request of the Public Administrator he went to Pittsburgh on July 14 last to see Jacob Tobias. who with Edward Comisky, deceased, is alleged to have been a witness to the lost will. Tobias told him that he had signed some paper, but did not know what it was. Tobias further said: "If they want me to testify in New York, they

must refresh my memory." [Tobias, who is a cousin of Kahn, testified on Wednesday in detail to the reading and execu-

lion of the will by Reiner.;
The Rev. David Kahn, rabbi of the congregation worshipping in the temple at Sixty-third street and Lexington avenue, gave strong evi-dence against his second cousin, Aaron Kahn-He said that on July 30, 1893, he received two letters almost identical from Aaron Kahn. One had been sent to the temple and one to his residence. He presented these letters in evidence. They were both postmarked in the Catakill Mountains, July 28, 1893. They were written on Cascade Hotel paper. One read:

DEAR RASSI KAIN: I see by the Herald this morning that Keiner is dead. Is he any relative of ours? If so do not let the Public Administrator act. To save expense I will qualify as administrator and act as your lawyer. I am on my vacation. A. Kans. Lawyer. Rabid Lawyer.

your lawyer. I am on my vacation. A. Kans, Lawyer.
Rabbi Kann did not answer the letters, and
next saw Aaron Kahn on Labor Day following,
when Kahn came to his house in a buggy. The
following conversation occurred:
"How about the case?" said Aaron Kahn.
"What case?" asked the rabbi.
"Oh, you know," said Aaron. "You can make
a lot of money out of that Reiner case." The
rabbi replied:
"Your name is Kahn, so is mine. For your
own sake, for your mother's sake, let that case
slone and do not disgrace the name of Kahn."
"What did Mr. Kahn then say?" queried
Lawyer Arnold.

Lawyer Arnold.
"He said 'I am out for the dust,' " said Rabbi "He said 'I am out for the dust," said Rabbi Kahn.

The witness said he ran across Aaron Kahn at Tannersville last summer, Aaron greeting him effusively. They had a few words about Reiner and his property and Aaron Kahn then said:

"You know Reiner was a dead beat. If there is any charity to be done I will give him something," meaning Moses, the son of Reiner.

Rabbi Kahn said that he had also gone to Pittsburgh last July to see Jacob Tobias at the request of the Public Administrator. When asked what Tobias had said, witness replied:

"He said he would have nothing to do with the case. He did not even remember that he had signed a will." The witness continued:

"Tobias's wife said to me that she had asked Aaron Kahn why he had made his bequest in the will so much as \$10,000, and he had replied to her:

not make a will for fear he would die the next day.

Henry Bergera, tailor, testified that Aaron Kahn had called on him after the death of Reiner, and said that the money had been left to Dr. David Kahn. Berger told Aaron that his Berger's wife was a relative of Reiner. Aaron Kahn then said to the witness, "If you give me \$1,000 I will make you the heir." Aaton had called often thereafter, and sometimes said he had dos rojed it.

Aaron Kahn got another inning at this point. He denied everything against him. He said that Englanger had told him that for \$1,000 he would get Birnhaum to assist in the case. When asked what he had said to Rabbi Kahn on Labor Day witness replied:

"I said he was no gentleman, as he had left letters and seventeen telegrams of mine unanswered."

to State prison, and for Carl Werner, the Lexow committee witness. He gave as surety Brooklyn property. Chief Clerk Unger of the District Attorney's office found that the Brooklyn property was heavily burdened. Then Mr. Ungersearched Cohn's record, and found that he was under indictment, dated Sept. 15, 1893, for forging the endorsement of Emil Harold on a check. At the time of the finding of the indictment Mrs. Ernestine Schaffner became hissurety in \$1,000. Mr. Unger notified Mrs. Schaffner resterday to produce Cohn for trial. Mr. Unger says that he has information that it will be difficult for Mrs. Schaffner to produce him, as Cohn is in custody in New Jersey.

Presentment on Beggs's Brunk.

The Grand Jury made a presentment yesterday in the General Sessions of the case of William Beggs, a prisoner awaiting trial for murder, who was found drunk in the prison pen of the General Sessions a week ago. The Grand Jury say that Beggs's condition was a flagrant scandal say that Beggs's condition was a flagrant scandal and disgrace to the administration of criminal justice, and that if collusion or criminal negligence on the part of the attendants of the per or on the part of any other person could be shown, the Grand Jury would most assuredly visit upon the offending party or parties the severest punishment in their power to administer. But, owing to the unprotected condition of the pen no one could be blamed for Heggs's condition. The Grand Jury recomment that the pen be protected by wire or some other appliance.

Goff Lectured the Bartender's Papa

Charles Oldhaver, Jr., 16 years old, pleaded rutlty yesterday in the General Sessions, before Recorder Goff, of a violation of the fixeise law, He was arrested while attending bar in his father's saloon, at 1,191 Third avenue, on Sun-day, Nov. 18. In view of Oldhaver's youth As-sistant District Attorney Davis recommended that Recorder Goff suspend sentence. Recorder Goff called Oldhaver's father to the bar and said: anid: "You ought to be a-hamed of yourself to place your boy in such a position. I wish I had the power to punish you for you ought to be pun-ished. In view of this lay's extreme youth I will suspend sentence and celease him."

SPRINGPIELD, III., Jan. 24. Gov. Aligeld yeaterday pardoned John Milier, who was sentenceto forty years in the penitentiary from Mason county in February, 1881. Miller was accused of killing the two-year-old child of a woman with whom he lived in illicit relations. The murder was a most heartless one, the child being beaten and strangled to death. Evidence has been unearthed in support of the theory that the child was murdered by its mother and that Miller allowed himself to be convicted in order to shield her.

The Men Who Lynched Mr. Scott. O'NEILL Neb., Jan. 24. The work that was

done in the Scott case Tuesday when Attorney ieneral Churchili was here has been prolific of important results. There are scores of farmers iving between O'Neill and the Niohrara Hiver who were known to have some knowledge of the tragedy. When the Attorney-tieneral guaranteed them protection, fully twenty of them admitted that they had been approached and asked to join the murderers. Others had seen the band during the twenty-four hours in which the tragedy occurred, and had formed a pretty distinct idea of the identity of some of the lynchers.

A NEW DISCOVERY BY THE SHAKERS.

For more than a bundred years the Mount Lebanon Shakers have studied the cultivation of medicinal plants and sought to extract from them their healing essences. Their labor has not been spent in vain. They have made a discovery that will prove a blessing to mankind It consists of a cordial that causes immediate relief in cases of indigestion. The importance of this discovery will be apparent when we realize that nearly nine-tenths of all our sufficanced by dyspepsia or indigestion. Not person you meet has this digestive it some of its varied forms—sick headache after eating, pain and fulness in the cating, palpitation of the heart. As symptoms of indigestion. To relieve the ings has been the study of the Shaker tive Cordial has such an immediate and effect is that it causes the food cated digested for it is undigested food the the distress. The cordial causes the food and adjusted before there is time for it to and sour on the stomach. When the fadigested it gives strength and viver to the body, makes one feel bright and cleve makes one gain in fiesh.

The Digestive Cordial is so promise action that the very first dose will perceptibly favorable result. It gives improfer.

In order to prove this statement are that nearly nine-tenths of all our so

roller.

In order to prove this statement small trial bottles placed in the drugglers' hands can be obtained for tencents each. This trial bottle will have a decided beneficial effect, and will satisfy any one that the Cordial is adapted to hards. After a trial give praise to the Shakers of Mount Lebanon, N. Y.—Adt.

FOUR INDICTED FINANCIERS.

Criminal Proceedings Against Bescher, Schenck & Co. and Midgley.

All the members of the firm of Beecher, Schenck & Co., general managers for the American Casualty Insurance and Security Company, have been indicted by the Grand Jury. They are Col. Henry B. Beecher, who is a sen of the late Henry Ward Beecher: Vincent R. Schenck, William E. Midgley, and John W. Taylor. Midgley was indicted last Monday for converting to his own use a check for \$21,000, which, it is alleged, belonged to the company He is now in the Tombs, not having been able thus far to furnish \$7,000 ball.

One indictment has now been found against all four of the members of the firm, under section 611 of the Penal Code, which relates to misconduct of officers and employees of cor porations." The section provides:

A director, officer, agent, or employee of any cor-poration, or joint stock association, who knowingly concurs in making or publishing any written report exhibit, or statement of its affairs or pecuniary con-ditions containing any material statement which is false is guilty of a misdemeanor. It is charged that, on Dec. 31, 1802, Beecher,

Schenck & Co., as general managers, published the annual report of the company. In this re-

Schenck & Co., as general managers, published the annual report of the company. In this report it is alleged there were four false items of liabilities and three of assets. It was stated that the total liabilities of the company were \$189, 000. But the losses for the year, as reported by the company's loss department, were \$1,000,000, and, in addition, it is alleged, the gross liabilities were nearly \$10,000,000.

On Dec. 31, 1892, the company, it is alleged, owed Beecher. Schenck & Co. \$250,000 and Midgley, Lothrop & Co. \$83,000. This indendenses was secured by \$95 shares of the company's stock, which were practically worthless; 10 shares of the Phonix Insurance Company's stock, which were practically worthless; 10 shares of the Phonix Insurance Company and a \$10,000 policy in the Equitable Life.

On Dec. 31, 1892, Beecher, Schenck & Co. borrowed from the St. Nicholas Bank \$333,000, giving, it is stated, their joint note, signed by William E. Midgley, and further secured by the collateral the Casualty Company had given to Beecher, Schenck & Co. With this money Beecher, Schenck & Co. bought 500 shares of Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 500 shares of the Same day the money was borrowed from the St. Nicholas Bank, and cost \$315,000. In the report of the American Casualty Insurance and Security Company these stocks were included as assets and listed as unencumbered.

Three days after the report was published, on Jan. 3, 1891, a letter of the Auditing Committee of the American Casualty Company's Finance Committee, consisting of Arthur B. Graves. President of the defunct St. Nicholas Hank, and John F. Flagler, both directors of the Company, was sent to the company's Treasurer, Richard K. Sheldon, in which the report was approved. The next day, Jan. 4, the report was approved. The next day, Jan. 4, the stock purchased through

"I said he was no gentleman, as he had left letters and seventeen telegrams of mine unanswered."

He had acted as counsel for the rabbi for six years and had not been paid, and the rabbi had been turned sgainst him by the fact that he had sent the rabbi abili for legal services.

"What was the value of Reiner's estate?" asked Mr. Arnold.

"About \$75,000.1 suppose," said the witness, but the police got away with about \$25,000 of it before the Public Administrator got hold of it. Before the Public Administr

Local Business Troubles.

Deputy Sheriff McGinnis received yesterday an attachment for \$10,500 against the Kent & Stanley Company, manufacturers of jewelry which has two offices in this city at 17 Maiden ane and in the Decker building, Union square, and works in Providence. The attachment is in favor of Adolph Lewisohn on two notes of the company made to the order of the estate of D. G. Littlefield. The Sheriff levied on the samples in both offices. The company reports that it has \$500,000 paid-in capital. It recently erected large works at a cost of over \$200,000, mortgaged, it is said, for \$150,000, which, together with other real estate, tied up a large part of its capital. The company is reported to be asking an extension.

Deputy Sheriff Mctimnis has received two executions against the Diamond Coffee Mills at the Harlem Market, First avenue and 102d street, one for \$289 in favor of Maurice Rapp, and the other for \$1,127 in favor of the Potter-Parlin Company. favor of Adolph Lewisohn on two notes of the

Parlin Company. Four Texas Highwaymen Caught.

SUGARLAND, Tex., Jan. 24. - Yesterday mornng a band of masked men rode into town and obbed the railway and express office of \$1,500. severely injuring the agent. A number of citiseverely injuring the agent. A number of citizens undertook to capture the robbers, and a sharp battle took place, but the highwaymen escaped to the Brazos Bottom swamp. A possewas collected and started in pursuit. Last night some of the posse returned with four men under arrest. Their names are Crane, Thompson, benton, and Flowers. The posse is still scouring the country for the others.

They Cure the Cause.

Most of the discomfort in life comes from the stomach, You'll admit that without argument. The proof is in your own stomach.

A great many seemingly different diseases come from the common causea disordered stomach. Coming from one cause, it is natural that they should all be cured by one medicine. Ripans Tabules not only cure the diseasethey cure the cause.

Ripans Tabules may be obtained through your nearest druggist. Price, 50 cense a box.